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GULLICKS and ALLIED FAMLIES

Compiled by ELIZA HADDON McCLURE BREVOORT



Printed by Burkert-Walton Co.—1952
Evansville, Indiana

CORRECTIONS IN SUPPLEMENT

On title page — Name should be *Haddon* (not Holden).

The frontispiece picture — *My father and mother*. E.H.B.

Page 14 — line eleven, 7th word, *dominion*.

Page 15 — line seventeen, third word, *to*.

Page 15 — Signature, *E. H. Brevoort*.

Page 17 — Corrections and additions to "*Gulicks and Allied Families — 1653-1948*."

Pages 14 and 36 — *Mrs. Wm. W. Weis* family line.

Page 116 aab — *John A. Gullick M. Elizabeth*.

(The above Page Numbers, 14-36 and 116, and Page Numbers on Page 18 in Addenda, refer to the large volume published in 1949, as compiled by Eliza Haddon McClure Brevoort.)

Page 17 — Eliminate 5th line.

Page 17 — Third line from bottom — *Samuel Gulick born 1831*.

Page 18 — Eliminate line 20.

Page 21 — Line 19, word 7 should be *last* (not least).

Page 22 — Census of Counties in Illinois, 1818-1820.

Page 22 — *McCluer* — The first five names — Crawford County, Ill.

Page 22 — John Berry, Beniah Gullick, Elizabeth Jingles, William Watson, Madison County, Ill.

Page 38 — Title of picture should read — *her great-great-great-grand-father*.

Page 41 — In title of picture — *Brevoort* (not Breevort).

Page 44 — *Edna Long, Ancestor — John Gullick, Jr., of North Carolina and Madison County, Illinois*.

GULLICKS and ALLIED FAMLIIES

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*Thornton Scott McClure and Rosella Melissa Lownsdale McClure, his wife,
who was a great-granddaughter of John Gullick, Jr.*

EARLY GULLICK HISTORY IN EUROPE

The following pages are the translation of a guide book to Nideggen, Germany. The little book itself was purchased in Nideggen by Rev. Sidney Lewis Gulick, D.D., and was given to his sister, Mrs. Frances Gulick Jewett. The translation was made by Mr. Grover Clark while he was a student in Oberlin College. It was done as a bit of German work, in class, for his teacher, Miss Abbott, who compared the translation with the guide book and commended it. All this is stated because, since that time—1911—the guide book has been misplaced and cannot now be found. This copy of the translation is made in 1917 by Frances Gulick Jewett. (Copied again by Louise Gulick Robinson 1933.)



Book Mark of Paul Gulick

Acquired - No charge - 12.16.60 to FM-49.

NIDEGGEN AND THE EARLY GULICKS

On no spot of the district of Eifel are gathered more reminders of greatness and power, as well as of misfortune and disaster, than on the classic ground where stands the ancestral castle-town of the Julich's, Nideggen, with its castle ruins. The traveler who treads the ground of Nedeggen, and strives to read its history in the scattered remnants of the once powerful castle, will be touched with deep emotion.

With regard to the time of the foundation of Nideggen, history remains in deep darkness. We do not know how long it had stood, when suddenly history mention the death in his castle at Nedeggen of Graf Wilhelm II von Julich, in 1207. Probably the neighborhood of Nedeggen was but thinly settled at the beginning of the thirteenth century. Caesar von Heisterbach, a contemporary of Wilhelm II, described the region of Maubach as an unbroken wilderness. The height of Nideggen, by which passed no commercial road, no navigable stream, was entirely unsuited to colonization, for in those times people chose only the well-watered and fruitful places. Therefore, we may say with reasonable certainty that the castle was first built by some powerful lord, and that the village grew up around it. Very probably the powerful Graf Wilhelm II was the builder of the castle, who left the helpless, frequently attacked Julich for the strong castle on the Rur, the importance of which in the case of war he recognized. And furthermore, the excellent location, on the most beautiful spot in the valley of the Rur, might well have enticed him. So we may say that the castle of Nideggen was built in the last quarter of the twelfth century.

Graf Wilhelm II married Alveradis, the daughter of Graf Albert von Maubach, and in 1177, on the latter's death, succeeded to the Grafshaft of Maubach. Caesar von Heisterbach characterizes Wilhelm as a cruel, profligate man, who persecuted the church and her priests. He even took his own wife, and had her, according to the story, covered with honey and hung on the castle wall in an iron cage, in order that she might be tormented by bees and wasps. In 1207 he died leaving no children.

The son of his sister Jutta, who married Everhard von Heimbach followed him as Graf von Julich. He was known as Wilhelm III. A few years after his accession, he captured one of the foremost princes of the land, Ludwig von Bayern. This man was accompanying Friedrich II von Hohenstaufen, who was on his way to Aachen to be crowned. The rear-guard of his army was attacked by Wilhelm von Julich, and its leader, Ludwig, was captured and taken to the castle of Nideggen. Filled with anger and indignation, Friedrich turned on Julich, stormed it, and laid waste the city on September 8, 1214. Wilhelm III sued for peace; which was granted him on surrender of his prisoner.

His son and successor, Wilhelm IV, was one of the most powerful rulers of Julich. His long rule, 1219-1277, was one of continual warfare. In the uninterrupted struggles of Kaiser Friedrich II with the Pope, Wilhelm stood on the

side of the Kaiser, while the Archbishop of Colon, Conrad von Hochstadten, fought on the side of the Pope.

In 1241 Conrad openly declared himself against the Kaiser. Aroused by this, Wilhelm unsheathed the sword of vengeance and entered into a federation with the cities of Colon and Aachen and with several of the nobles of the lower Rhine. In the spring of 1242 the two forces met in battle in the forest of Baden; in which struggle Conrad was severely wounded, and was taken prisoner. He was taken to Nideggen; and was finally released only after a nine months imprisonment, and the payment of a ransom of four-hundred silver marks, which was exacted from the city of Colon. The peace which the Graf believed he had secured through his military success, did not long endure. In 1244 the war broke out anew, and this time it did not result favorably to the Graf. After constant clashes, in 1254, an agreement was made, whereby the castles of Heimbach and Julich were declared fiefs of the church of Colon. Graf Wilhelm, so said the agreement, was only invested with Nideggen as Burggraf in Julich; and the Graf must in addition turn over the castles to the arch bishop, as often as he might need them for protection. But the Graf would not recognize this agreement. After the death of Conrad in 1261, the quarrel blazed out more fiercely with his successor, Engelbert II von Kalkenburg. This man made ravaging excursions into the Grafshaft of Julich in 1267. Wilhelm attacked the army of the arch bishop, and, in October, in the forest of Marien, Zuplich and Lechenich, a desperate battle was fought. Wilhelm cut his way into the center of the enemy's army, seized Engelbert, and his companion, Graf Diedrich von Cleve, and brought them to Nideggen. The latter soon secured his freedom by promising his daughter, Elizabeth, in marriage to Wilhelm's son, Gerbard. Engelbert, however, as a punishment for his warlike attempt, was kept in prison. The chronicle of Colon speaks thus of the disgraceful treatment of the Archbishop:

"He (Wilhelm) brought him to the strong castle at Nideggen, threw him into the tower, and loaded him with such large and heavy chains, and put him into such a vile hole, that he almost died by reason of the chains and the foulness of the prison. Besides, in order to insult him, they made for him an iron basket, like a bird cage, on the outside of the castle wall. And the bishop must needs sit in this as often and as long as the Graf decreed."

For almost three years he was confined in the cold, clammy (duster) prison. Even when the Pope, on August 2, 1268, excommunicated the Graf, the prisoner was not set free. At length, on August 10, 1270, when by order of the Pope, the excommunication was declared with burning candles and sounding bells, the bishop was given freedom. The prison, which offered him inhospitable shelter as well as the stone which served him as an altar, is still preserved. Once more the Graf, who did not enjoy the repose of peace, turned to his weapons. This time his revenge was visited on the city of Aachen, which had made a league with Siegfried von Westerburch, the successor of Engelbert. With 427 knights he entered the city on the evening of March 16, 1277. But here he

met his fate. In Jacob Strasse he and his eldest son, who bore his name, were killed. On the following day the city gave up the bodies which were taken to rest in the parish church yard. After the death of Wilhelm, the most dangerous enemy of Siegfried, the latter entered the Grafshaft of Julich with a large army, and captured, with the single exception of Nideggen, all its towns and castles.

Richrdis, the wife of the dead Graf, and her three sons, Graf Walram von Julich, Bishop Otoo vo Utrecht, and Gerhard, Herr von Easter, secured help from her relations and vassals and drove the enemy's army from the town and castles which it had captured. In the peace of Pingsheim, which was immediately declared, (October 12, 1279) Nideggen was recognized as a fief of the church of Colon. By the marriage of Walram von Julich and the niece of the archbishop, a long misunderstanding was finally brought to an end.

In 1314 (1316) a noble prisoner, Ritter Reinhold von Falkenburg, whom Gerhard von Julich had driven from his castle and taken to Nideggen, was again forced to feel to the uttermost the horrors of the terrible prison. But Graf Gerhard did more in a peaceful than in a warlike sphere. During his reign the arts of Nideggen reached its climax. In 1313 a grant of special privileges was given to the inhabitants, which assured them exemption from taxes, duties, and all manner of assessments in the entire Julich land. In addition through this grant, the city was given local jurisdiction. Through these two rights, Nideggen was placed entirely outside of political control. It was this Graf, too, who widened the originally circumscribed town around the castle into the city of today. The town immediately around the castle, which was surrounded by thick walls, is even now, discernable. (distinct?) The Romanesque Nixtor formed the main entrance. Of two smaller gates, which were later walled up, one led to Kansley, the other to the wall of Heimerstein and to Bewersley. Around the new city, in which the more important activities now developed, was built for its defense a high wall, with many towers and four gothic gate ways.

His successor, Wilhelm, carried forward the peaceful work of his father. Under him, the Grafshaft of Julich increased in influence and fame. Kaiser Ludwig der Bayer, whom Wilhelm accompanied on a warring expedition into Italy (1327-1330) and whom he aided against the king of the Hungarian mountaineers, raised him, in August 1356, to the rank of Markgraf. Soon after, the Kaiser gave him the royal forest between Cornely-munster and Montjoie; and in 1338 he was given the right to levy tolls and taxes at a specified rate in all the cities and towns of his domain and his imperial holding. King Edward of England, for services performed for him, made him a peer of England, and Duke of Cambridge, with a considerable annuity. Thus Markgraf Wilhelm increased the power of his house. Little wonder, then, that he now formulated the plan to build himself a new castle, such that no prince of Germany at that time might claim a more powerful. His great income, which was increased by the fief money from the most noble families, assured him the necessary means for this. In the middle of the fourteenth century, he built at Nideggen the

great, gothic castle whose most gorgeous ornament was the banquet hall—a piece of architecture which for size and magnificence surpassed everything which the architecture of that day had to exhibit. All writers of the time speak of it with admiration. In this hall, on Christmas 1356, was celebrated the advancement of Wilhelm, by the diet of princes at Metz, to the rank of Herzog. In this connection with the rule of this first Herzog, is to be mentioned in his honor the removal of the monastery and school of St. Christiana von Sommeln which had already established, from Julich to Nideggen; where, before *Brandergerger* gate, he built for it a beautiful church and cloisters, and endowed it with many rich gifts. After Wilhelm in 1356, had added to his territory by purchase the districts of Montjoie and Falkenburg, he was succeeded, in 1361, by Hertzog Wilhelm II. Under him great insecurity spread through the land. Instead of stopping the depredations of the highwaymen, and bringing to his people the much needed aid against the robbers, he supported these in return for a share in the booty. Although, in 1365, a public peace for ten years was agreed upon between the royal vice-regent Hertzog Wenzel I von Luxemburg, Wilhelm von Julich, Johann von Brabant, the city of Aachen, the Archbishop Englebert of Colon, and many other grafen, yet Wilhelm even gave the robbers shelter in his land. From all sides came complaints to Wenzel von Luxemburg. But he made his first move when merchants from his own district were robbed in the Julich territory, and Wilhelm refused to pay indemnity. Wenzel, who had been given authority by Kaiser Karl VI to wipe out the robbers and clean up the Julich territory, now entered the field against Wilhelm. On August 21 and 22, 1371, they met at Baesweller (in the district of Geilenkirchen) in a bloody battle. At the beginning all seemed to be lost for the Julichs, and the Hertzog himself was captured. But in this moment of greatest danger, his brother-in-law Edward von Geldern, came to his aid and drove the enemy into flight. Eight thousand lay on the field. Herzog Wenzel was captured and taken to Nideggen. The Kaiser, Wenzel's brother, attempted to bring about his relief by force. With a great army he appeared in June 1372, at Aachen, there to unite with the army from the district of Brabant, both then to enter the territory of the Julichs. Just at the opportune moment, Wilhelm came to his senses, took Wenzel after eleven months imprisonment to the Kaiser and asked repentantly for pardon. His petition was granted and the Kaiser even rewarded his two sons with the Grafshaft of Zutphen, and the Herzogthum of Geldern.

In 1388 there arose a disagreement between Wilhelm von Julich and King Charles of France. The latter united with the King of Burgundy, and these two set out, together entering on September 17 the Herzogthum of Julich with a great army (200,000 men it is stated) and lay three days at Wallersheim. In this dire need, Wilhelm made peace through the intervention of the archbishop of Colon, the bishop of Luttich, and the Herzog von Lothringen, with the King who then turned against Wilhelm von Geldern, the son of the Herzog von Ulich (Julich). He also after three weeks, secured a favorable peace.

In 1412 Nideggen was made a fief to Ritter Englebert von Bergel who was

Burggraf, district judge, and governor for Nideggen in this year. With Reinhold von Julich, the second son of Wilhelm II, the ruling house of Julich died out. Johann II von Loon, Herr zu Heinsberg, succeeded to one fourth of the Julich land; and Herzog Adolf II von Berg received three-fourths. They ruled the undivisible land together; and on April 16, 1429, made a general agreement concerning castles, cities and lands, which was signed and agreed to by the mayor and city fathers of Nideggen. One year later the castle and town of Nideggen were turned over to Ritter Wilhelm von Vlatten. The Herzog von Berg frequently stayed at Nideggen. Especially Gerhard I, a nephew of Adolf II, seemed to have a peculiar love for Nideggen. In memory of the victory won on November 4, 1444, near Linnach, against Arnold von Egmont, Herzog von Gerdern, who had made repeated robbing excursions into Julich, he established the order of St. Hubert, which had its main center in the cathedral at Nideggen. His son, Adolph, who was killed in the siege of the castle of Tomberg, in 1470, as well as Sophia, the wife of Gerhard, who died later, were laid to rest in the parish church of Nideggen. Wilhelm von Loon, the co-ruler of the Julich lands, was killed in 1468 in a cavalry battle with some soldiers in the pay of Ruprecht, the arch bishop of Colon; and he was buried in the Cathedral at Nideggen. After Gerhard's death, Nideggen was forgotten, and in the sixteenth century the castle served merely as the dwelling place for the district governor.

The Julich controversy, in which Wilhelm von Cleve, Julich and Berg, and the Kaiser Karl V were opposed to each other, brought untold misfortune to the castle and town of Nideggen. In 1542, the Julich territory, whose poorly defended cities could make no defense, was ravaged by the Kaiser's troops under Prince Renatus. Some cities surrendered, others were burnt down, and Nideggen too, after a short resistance, fell into the hands of the Kaiser and was put to the torch. The destruction of the castle and the city must have been absolutely complete. The district judge, whom the castle had served as a dwelling until this time, could no longer remain there. As a result of the razing of the city; the school and monastery removed, in 1569, from Nideggen to Julich, which the Herzog had strongly fortified. From this time the importance of the city of Nideggen decreased. All life, all business and trade fell off. As a compensation for the decreasing power, in 1573 the privilege of three yearly fairs was given to the city.

In 1602 Antonetta von Lothringen, the wife of the Herzog Johann Wilhelm, received from the latter the district of Nideggen as a present. The Herzogin visited her Nideggen on September 25, 1606, in the company of her brother, the cardinal von Lothringen, and a troop of more than one hundred horses. She was received with obsequious reverence, and a great bonfire was built in homage. The noble guests spent the night in Nideggen, and the latter received a gift of two and one half ohms of wine. Through the subsequent quarrel over the Julich succession, in which seven princes laid claim to the rich estate of the Herzog Johann Wilhelm, who died childless on March 25, 1609,

Nideggen with the entire herzogthum of Julich became the property of the Palatinate, prince Wolfgang von Neuburg.

As the horrors of the thirty years was swept over all Germany, so they brought to Nideggen too indescribable misfortune. The barbarous doings of the warring hordes, passing through the land, are well known to every one from history, and with horror one reads today of the deeds of atrocity of that time. With the billeting of soldiers from the lands of every lord, and with plundering, went hand in hand the destruction of the homesteads of the peaceful people. In this war, on December 26, 1614, Spanish troops, (120 men) under Captain Anton de la Court broke into the city and took up winter quarters there. As late as 1619 these same lay in Nideggen to the grief of the inhabitants, on whom they inflicted great hardships "with breaking of windows, pots, cans, and other property, with the burning of hedges within and without the village, with secret breaking down of walls, driving off and pilfering of animals, pigs, sheep, calves, cattle, etc." During the entire war Nideggen was forced to suffer severely under the demands and excesses of those constantly billeted on her. Now it was friendly, and now hostile troops which plundered and ravaged the city. At the end of the war, it presented a sad spectacle. Everywhere the eye looked, one saw ruin. In order to make the misfortune more complete, the *mined* inhabitants were forced in addition to pay a large share (to the district of Nideggen fell 4739 reichs taler, 64 albus, 9 heller) of the indemnity for the Swedish and Hessian troops.

In the later war, which Ludwig XIV waged against the Netherlands, Nideggen, though it had scarcely begun to recover from the earlier devastations, had to suffer, nevertheless, in a high degree. In 1678 the French captured the castle and razed almost everything which remained of fortifications. After the French had withdrawn, in 1688, began the billeting of the burfurst' troops, for which Nideggen was compelled to furnish many natural supplies. After a few years of peace the war of the Spanish succession (1701-1714) permitted the French army once more to cut a bloody path through the Julich land. Nideggen was especially in the first five years, attacked and plundered. The French took the peasants' horses from the plows, beat the residents of the city, robbed them of camp-beds, sheets, coverings, sheep, etc., broke open sheds and boxes, and seized everything that was not freely given them. In 1704 the French under Hauptman delandres crossed the city wall, set the city on fire in three places, plundered most of the houses, and dragged away the mayor, the burgermeister and the city fathers as prisoners, on the pretense of their owing a great contribution. During the years of peace after the war of the Spanish succession, Nideggen was tormented and troubled by the billeting of the troops of the Palatinate, and later again, in the war of the Austrian succession, with French. Not until after the peace of 1814 which made a permanent end to the French rule, were the hard-pressed inhabitants of Nideggen able to begin to build new houses and to cultivate again their wasted fields. The growth of agriculture permitted the city to grow prosperous, and gradually it developed into a substantial place.

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Notes Concerning

THE TROUBLESOME GULICKS

Grover Clark

The following items concerning the obstreperous ancestors of the Gulick clan are from documents collected by Rudolph Hapke from old Dutch archives and published under the title "niederlandische Akten und Urkunden zur Geschichte der Hanse."

1. In the spring of 1557, some Dutch merchants complained to the Hof von Holland (not the regent, Marie, but apparently the advisory or administrative council) about the treatment they were receiving in the "Landen Julich and Kleve." These merchants were engaged in shipping wheat down the Rhine. (There was a considerable shortage of food in Hollas and the Haneatic cities region, and apparently also further eastward into the Germanic territory, that spring.) Everything seems to have gone smoothly until the merchants' ships reached the territory of the Julichs. Here—at the city of Lobith—the authorities stopped all the ships and compelled all the merchants to unload their wheat into the city's storehouses. Only after this were the ships allowed to go on down the river.

The complaints say that to get wheat through they had to pack it in vats and label it Rhine wine.

Nothing is said in the records available about any payment by the Lobith officials for the wheat.

The complaint against this treatment was made through the Imperial collector at Gorcum, who passed it on to the Hof von Holland under date of May 4, 1557. The complaints thus appealed to both Holland and the Holy Roman Empire—the head of the latter, at the time, being Charles V. The appeal to the Holy Roman Emperor apparently rested on the ground that a tax had been paid by merchants further up the river which was supposed to free from all further taxation and molestation in the Empire. The appeal to Holland was due to the fact that the merchants were Dutchmen and that Holland at the time seems to have been acting as a sort of general trade agent for the Emperor, at least in this region.

The available records do not show what was done about the complaint.

2. Under date of December 9, 1557, the ambassador of the Hanseatic League wrote to "Herzog Wilhelm von Kleve-Julich-Berg," asking him to give his sup-

port to the general movement for the "punishment of the English" which was being prepared.

The document is a memorandum, as given by Hapke, not the letter of the Ambassador. Apparently three separate letters were sent, one to the "Herzog" of each of the three areas named, since later references mention them separately, and the Archbishop of Cologne is reported to have received a similar letter.

3. On June 11, 1560, the "hoichgeboren fursten tot Cleve, Guylich ind Berghe, etc." (as the Dutch document has it) joined in a protest against certain taxes on wood which Cologne was levying.

4. In a Newsletter from "Leutnant" of the city of Groningen to the "Staat-herr Arember," under date of June 20, 1564, which deals chiefly with the trade between England and Emden, the remark is made that someone in the livery of "des fursten van Gulich" bought a considerable quantity of English goods and informed the merchants that they could go up the Rhine to do business.

This and other references indicate that the Gulicks at that time regulated trade up and down the Rhine, through their territory, pretty much as they chose and without much consideration for any orders of the Holy Roman Emperor or anyone else.

5. Further correspondence about the business between England and Emden, dated June 28, 1564, has a choice bit of gossip:

"Der Hertoch van Gulich," as gossip had it ("als die gemeine sage ist") owed 1,400 "daler" for goods bought in Emden—but the merchants were not particularly disturbed, it seems, because he gave free passes for traders through his territory.

6. On May 10, 1565, Margaretha of Parma wrote to William of Orange, then the "Staatherr" of Holland, concerning shipments of grain. She urged him to try to get the "Cleves, Julliers et aultres" (the letter is in French; hence the spelling of the name) to let grain come through and out of their territories.

7. The territory of the Gulicks seems to have been an important wool producing area as well as a grain center, about this time. In the summer of 1568 (July 15 and August 21), the "Kontor" (apparently a principal commercial officer) of Antwerp submitted to the City of Antwerp memoranda about the wool business. He feared, it seems, that there might be successful competition with Antwerp's wool trade monopoly. Therefore, he proposed that it be made obligatory for all persons to transact their business in wool of all kinds, but particularly in Rheinisch, Hessian "Julichsche" and other German wools through the "Hansehouse"—i.e. the regular wool market of the city.

Orders to this effect, incidentally, were issued by Philip II on Jan. 12, 1569.

8. In November, 1571, the Kontor of Antwerp and the wool merchants resident in the city presented a memorial to the City of Antwerp asking that it (the city) recommend to the Duke of Alba the removal of the prohibition on the shipment of German, Hessian and "Julichsche" wool which had been published in Flanders, Artois, etc.

9. A year later (November 7, 1572), Cologne complained to the Duke of

Alba about the way "Julich, Cleve, Berg" and certain other Authorities continued to do business with both rebels and nonrebels in Zeeland, Holland and Friesland in spite of the prohibitions of all trade with these regions during the then war.

10. On May 30, 1580, two merchants of the German Hanse, resident in Antwerp, complained to His Highness Mathia against "Herzog Wilhelm von Julich and Cleve." It seems that Wilhelm had seized a certain number of Dutch "Thalers" belonging to the two merchants, claiming that this money was by way of a fee for permission to pass through his territory. The merchants objected on the ground that such exactions were forbidden by laws of the Holy Roman Empire, and that such seizure in any case was contrary to the "Goldene Bull von Brabant" and the privileges of the Hanse cities.

All of which is interesting, as indicating that the Gulicks, in defying the Holy Roman Empire, the Hanseatic League and Holland, and in taking what they wanted, still were pretty much the same sort of people as those who, a little earlier had confiscated a shipment of wine which was on its way to the Archbishop of Cologne—and then had confiscated the Archbishop when he objected somewhat emphatically.

The Julichs, however, were by no means the only trouble-makers of this sort, as the records show. The collection of documents from which these notes are taken covers, primarily, the sea trade of Holland and the Hanseatic cities between 1531 and 1669. It does not pretend to be a complete re-publication of all Dutch or Hanse documents even of this relatively short period.

GROVER CLARK

GULICK FAMILY

(Notes from the publications of the Huguenot Society, London)

Material from Frances Gulick Jewett.

Vol. VIII, P. 242 (Denizations and Naturalizations):

1 July 1544. "John van Culyke, born (in 1512) under the Dominion of the Emperor (Charles V.) a beer brewer, aged 32 years. In England 14 years, (came over in 1530) when only 18 years old. Married to an English woman and by her has a child. 1 July 1544 (Westminster Denization Roll, 36 Henry VIII) John van Gulike II, July, 1544, (Den. Roll, 36 Hen. VI.

The same John van Gulick is later mentioned as follows:

Vol I, p. 52

"Lay Subsidies, Middlesex. Assesment 25 April 3 Edward VI (1549) of the first payment of the relief granted, 4 Nov., 3 Edward VI (1548).

Straungers, Parysche of Bramley;

John Gulyck, beer brewer—XVLi.—XXX s.

Tyse (i.e. Matthys) Smyth,

Servant of the same—L III s. IIIId. —II s. VIIId.

Vol. I, p. 34

Assessment 28 Sept., 33 Hen. VIII (1541) at Croydon. Borough of Southwark. The parshe of Synt Olaves. The names of the Straungers wythyn the same Parishe:

John Hubbarde,

Adryan Bysshen, servant;

Jeames Gulyke, servantes with the seyde Hubbards.

Vol. I, p. 163

Assessment 1549. "In Parkyng Paryshe;

"Straungers: *Hans van Gulyk*, XI S., — II S.

Peter van Gulik idem idem

Rutt Gulik idem idem

Vol. III, p. 242

Naturalization "John van Guleck, from the domion of the Duke of Cleves, 14 Jan. 1562." (Patent, 4 Elizabeth, p. II m. 7.)

Vol. I, p. 349

Dushmen, no denzens, 1567 in district, "Bridge without."

Peter de Gullyck, servant to Jose Bevis, six years in the country. (Came over 1561).

Fraunces Guelleck, servant with N. Harmono, one year in the country.

Vol. II, p. 35

1571, 10 Nov. Straungers within London "The wards of Lymestreet. All saintes-in-the-wall.

Arnold Guillicke, and his wife, borne in Anwarps. Came over into this realme about V yeares past for religion."

(Douch persons II.) (Douch Church.)

Note: They came to England in 1566, upon the approach of the Spanish army of occupation in the Netherlands, in the spring of 1567; under the Duke of Alba and the Spanish inquisition many South Netherlanders went to England.

Vol. II, p. 343

Strangers in London, 1583; Widow, "Marye Guillicar (i. e. Gulicker of from Gulick).

Peter Simones, her sonne, of Brabant; Agnes Netter, Henry Waters, servantes of Gullicar lande.

Of the Duche Church. Sainct Katherin's Precincte.

Vol. VI, p. 343

1583; Precincts of Saincte Katherin's, nighe the Tower of London;

"Francis Guillicar, Judith Guillicar, ux"

(uxor wife) of Cleavelande, denezen 6 yeares.

John Thomas, William Mouse, servantes of Cleavelande.

Of the Englishe Church.

Vol. III, p. 33

A.D. 1598.

"Strangers—East Smythfields"

"John Guliker"

Note: The marriage of King Henry VIII with Anna of Cleves, daughter of the Duke of Gulick and Cleves, undoubtedly caused many persons of the "dukedom" as they were popularly known, to settle in England. Most of them were Lutherans and became Calvinists. These protestants and their descendants lived undisturbed in England during the latter years of the reign of Henry VIII, and during the whole reign of his son, Edward VI. (1547-1553).

During the reign of the "Bloody Mary"—(1553-1558) most protestants, especially those of non-English extraction, left the Kingdom. The Northern Netherlands by that time had not yet achieved sufficient success in their struggle against Spain to become a harbor of refuge. Most Dutch Protestants from England therefore settled after 1553 in the Protestant German principalities and the cities of Emden, Bremen, Lubeck, and Hamburg. Some of them later, when Queen Elizabeth came to the throne, returned to England.

Ancestors on the Strong line, from England. Elder John Strong, 1630; 32 Jedidiah; 30 Jedediah; 23 Stephen; 29 Daniel; 34 Hannah; 22 John Thomas; 23 Fannie Thomas Gulick; 30 L. H. Gulick; 26 Fannie Gulick Jewett.

The foregoing history of the early Gulicks in Europe was procured from the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and which was included in the genealogical material sent to this society by a daughter of Mrs. Louise Gulick Robinson, from Pleasantville, N. Y.

At the time of publication of Gullicks and Allied Families, this material had not been found.

B. H. BREEVOORT

BETHEL CONGREGATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The house of worship is located ten miles northeast from Yorkville, on Crowder's Creek, within four miles of North Carolina line. The migration of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians continued on from Pennsylvania, their first American home, through the valleys of Virginia and North Carolina, extending through what was then Tryon county, across the Catawba into this region of country. Mr. Richardson was probably the first minister who visited them, and this church affords another proof of the extent and value of his labors in that new and forming country. In 1764 he preached the first sermon heard by them in their new home, and organized them into a church, which he called Bethel. They had come thus far in their migrations, and here, like the patriarch Jacob,

they set up their altar in what was then a vast wilderness. They held a season of religious worship, wrestling, with that earnest, devoted evangelist at their head, with the angel of the covenant. The wild woods rang with their "songs of praise" and "hymns of lofty cheer." They lifted up their eyes upon the forests and wilderness around them, and said, "This is none other than the house of God and the gate of Heaven." And we do not doubt that they adopted the name with deep emotion, and felt and hoped that not only the house which they should erect for worship would be the house of God, but that they themselves, in their religious community, would also be the temple of the Living God, in which he should continually reside. "After this," the first sermon of Mr. Richardson in 1764, says one account before us, "they became a congregated people, built themselves a house of worship, and were supplied by various ministers from the synod of New York and Philadelphia."

(MS. Hist. of York county, South Carolina, archives of General Assembly.) They greatly increased in numbers and strength, and soon became a very respectable congregation, well organized, and able to support the gospel. Their first elders were David Watson, John Fordan, George Denney, John Gullick, Thomas Neel, and James Campbell. The residence of these elders, as far as it can be ascertained, shows that the congregation covered a region of country more than twenty miles square, from the present site of Beersheba church to the Catawba, and from Beyond Olney and the South Fork to what is now known as the Indian Land. (Hist. of Bethel Church, by Rev. Samuel L. Watson, Yorkville Enquirer, November, 1855.)

From the History of The Presbyterian Church in South Carolina, pages 336-337, by George Howe, DD., Professor in the Theological Seminary, Columbia, S. C. Prepared by order of the Synod of South Carolina. Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1870 by George Howe in the office of the librarian of Congress at Washington.

Belmont, N. C., Gaston County, July 28, 1950

I hereby certify that the excerpts on the reverse side of this sheet are true copies.

I. E. Howe, Notary Public, Gaston County, N. C.

The foregoing excerpt from the History of the Presbyterian Church of South Carolina was copied by Mr. John D. McLean, of Belmont, certified by my cousin, I. E. Howe, and sent to me by Mr. McLean, to whom I am indebted for this and other courtesies. It is of special value to me because it states that my great-great-great-grandfather, John Gullick, was one of the first *Elders* of Bethel congregation.

John Gullick's lands and home were on the North Carolina side of the Catawba River. We have reason to believe that our John Gullick, Senior, and wife, Elizabeth, are buried in Bethel cemetery.

E. H. BREVOORT.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS TO
"GULLICKS AND ALLIED FAMILIES 1653-1948"

- p. 14 Mrs. Weis family line.
- p. 116 Under aaacf Mattie Phillips.
- p. 126 ahafa Carl Lee Gullick.
- p. 147 11116 Eliner Baird.
- p. 175 Add s to Edwards. . . .

Henry Gulick 5 (Samuel 4—Hendrick 3—Jochem 2—Hendrick 1) b. 1734, Bp. Oct. 16, 1734 N.Y.C. d. Apr. 1798 md. Sept. 26, 1754, Mary Williamson, dau. Nicholas Williamson, (Will of Henry written Apr. 12, 1798, is at Trenton, N. J. Res. Alexandria Twp. Hunterdon Co. N. J. Capt. Hunt. Co. Mil. Rev. War) Children: Nicholas, Charity, Rachel, Minne, Catherine, Mary Ranza, Abraham, Rachel.

Samuel Gulick 6 b. May 10, 1756, d. May 22, 1825, bur. Mt. Bethel Cem. Northampton Co. Pa. md. 1. Rachel Hickman, 2nd "Caty" he names in will, in Will Bk. 5, p. 97, Northampton Pa. Ct. House, Easton, Pa. Children: Nathan, Henry, Rachel, Jonothan, Polly, Merari, Betsy, Charity, Williamson, Sally Ann, Moses Aaron, Hannah, Samuel, John.

Nathan Gulick 7 b. Apr. 10, 1777 in N.J. d. Oct. 2, 1826 Maysville, Ky. md. May 24, 1800 Elizabeth Erb, dau. Lawrence and Anna Marie (Dreisback) Erb, she b. Feb. 2, 1780 Easton, Pa. d. Aug. 31, 1854 Maysville, Ky. Children: Lawrence Erb, Mary, Samuel Hickman, Rachel, John Henry, Ann Erb, Elizabeth B, Margaretta Wolf, Eleanor D, Julian C, Anna Marie.

Rachel Gulick 8 b. Sept. 26, 1807 Easton, Pa. d. Mch 4, 1870, Kansas City, Mo. md. 1st Sept. 26, 1824 John Spalding, 2nd Dec. 3, 1839 Onesimus Atherton at Maysville, Ky. Children of Spalding: William, Margaretta, Mary, Charles Wolf, Eleanor Grant. Children of Atherton: Elizabeth Frances, Sarah Belle, Onesimus Gulick, Rachel Alice.

Sarah Belle Atherton 9 b. May 17, 1843, d. Je 11, 1930, md. Aug. 5, 1862 Henry Clay Smith. Children: Henry Clay Jr, Kate, William R., Frances Ellen.

Frances Ellen Smith 10 b. Jane 25, 1874, d. Je 11, 1894, md. Apr. 17, 1897 Walter Ross Cady, b. Feb. 2, 1868 d. Mar. 18, 1948. Child: Marybelle Cady.

Marybelle Cady 11 b. Jan. 26, 1892, md. Jul. 24, 1913 Wm W. Weis. Child: Jean.

Jean Weis 12 b. Sept. 22, 1915, md. Feb. 2, 1940 Chas. C. Calvert. Children: Billy b. Nov. 19, 1941; Carol Jean b. May 7, 1944; Chas. Alan b. Mar. 19, 1949.

John Henry Gulick, b. at Easton, Pa. The son of Nathan Gulick & his wife Elizabeth Erb. John Henry was born 1809, md. Sarah Ann Cockrall. He died at Terre Haute, Indiana, 1893. His children were: Samuel Gulick born 1931; John Francis Gulick born Dec. 17, 1836; Betty (Elizabeth) Gulick; Jenny Gulick; Frank Cockrell Gulick.

John Henry Gulick m. 2nd Clementine Downs about 1863 and they had sons:
James H. Gulick, Andrew Jackson Gulick.

p. 110 Under aab — In Marriage Bk. 4 p. 534 Knox Co. Ind. No. 1584 Marriage license granted to John A. Gullick & Elizabeth Baker both of Knox County, Ind. Oct. 18, 1851. State of Indiana, Knox County.

I do hereby certify that on the 18th day of October 1851. I joined in marriage Mr. John A. Gullick and Miss Elizabeth Baker. John Barkman, J.P.

p. 110 Under aaacf Mattie Phillips. Her first child should have been Carl; m. Fay Nalley. Children: Lavena, Charles, Carlina, Edward & Eugene.

p. 120 ahafa Carl Lee Gullick d. Jul. 27, 1947.

ahafaa Carl Lee Gullick Jr. b. Apr. 24, 1919, Greenville, S.C., md. Cleo Templeton Dec. 1943.

ahafab Roy Mitchell Gullick b. Je. 8, 1920, Greenville, S. C.

ahafac Herbert Durant Gullick b. Mar. 16, 1920, Greenville, S. C., md. Shirley Vernon Whittemore, Apr. 20, 1946. Child: Durant Whittemore Gullick, b. May 7, 1948, Augusta, Ga.

p. 142 Under 11116 Eliner Baird married first William Black. See William Black's will in "Fred Olds Wills, Supplemental to Grimes," N.C.

p. 169 Add s to Edward — Mrs. John Edwards Dance.

(Ancestor, John Gullick, Jr., of North Carolina and Madison County, Illinois)

John J. Biel -----S.A.R. National No. 73852—State No. 1403

(Ancestor, John Curry, of Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana)

See Andrew Berry Family, In Gullicks and Allied Families

WILLIAM W. BERRY

William W. Berry, a retired farmer and president of the Knox County Agricultural Society, is a native of said county, born near Wheatland June 15, 1823, son of Andrew Berry and Mary (McDonald) Berry. He is the youngest of their four children and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His parents were born in North Carolina and South Carolina in 1792 and 1796 respectively. The father came to Indiana in 1816, locating in Knox County, where he followed merchandising and died in 1857. The mother died ten years later.

William's paternal grandfather, John Berry, was a slaveholder in his native State of North Carolina. Subject's boyhood days were spent on the farm and in attending the subscription schools, where he received a good common school education. Since reaching man's estate his life has been devoted to farming. In this he has been very prosperous and now owns 450 acres of good land.

The old homestead purchased by his father in 1821 is his.

In 1870 he moved to Palmyra Township, three miles from Vincennes, and in September, 1885, moved to this city.

In 1847 he was married to Miss Mary Lillie, who died in 1851, leaving one child, Nancy A. In 1865 Mr. Berry married Arabella Lillie, who was born in Knox County in 1844. To them were born eight children, five now living: Lillie M., Jessie R., Andrew, Anna and Ida M. Mr. Berry is a Democrat and in 1862 was elected treasurer of Knox County and re-elected in 1864. In March, 1884, he was chosen president of the Knox County Agricultural Society, and has since filled that position with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people.

Page 314, "History of Knox and Daviess Counties, Indiana." Published by Goodspeed Publishing Co., Chicago, 1886.

William W. Berry and Arrabella Lillie were married Jan. 22, 1865.

See Wash Lillie Bible Record in D.A.R. Bible Records Book, typed by Helen Kackley, in State and National D.A.R. Libraries.

Steen Township, Knox County, Indiana

Andrew Berry, died Nov. 1, 1857, aged 63 yr. 6 mo. 12 da.

At the side of Andrew Berry's grave is a grave—Mary (Polly) Berry (Andrew's wife) with a small marker.

Andrew Berry has a tall four-sided monument, and no doubt it was the intention to place his wife's inscription on one side; but it was never done. She died ten years later.

I visited their graves in the Wheatland, Knox County, Indiana, cemetery, March 25, 1950.

ELIZA H. BREVOORT.

Daviess County—Taken from the Knox County Area in 1817 (Indiana)

In the three volume Marriage Book, volume 1, page 176—we find:

Andrew Berry, Daviess County, married Mary McDonald, Knox County, October 11th, 1819.

Andrew Berry was then 27 years of age.

The above is found in the County Clerk's office in the court house in Vincennes, Knox County, Indiana.

New York
October 29, 1932.

— oOo —

GULLICK

We are inclosing in this book, some data on our Gullick family, which, to us, is very important and which we only recently found.

The book "Gullick and Allied Families" was published in 1949.

Up to that time we had never been able to find trace of John Gullick and some of his children after about the year 1815, when he and others disposed of their land in Lincoln County, North Carolina.

We decided they had migrated, but where?

Last October, while attending the D.A.R. State Conference in Indianapolis, we went to the Indiana State Library, and while looking through a volume of the "Illinois Historical Collections" imagine our surprise to find them listed in the 1820 Census of Madison County, Illinois—Edwardsville, the county seat.

On the 23rd of January, 1952, we found an opportune time to make the trip to Edwardsville, a distance of only about one hundred thirty miles from home. Arriving there, their history unfolded like a rose. Doris Wheeler and I got busy.

We found the records of our John Gullick, four of his children and families, the date of John's death, the settlement of his estate, and we finished our investigations by going to the Gullick Cemetery, which was located on his pioneer farm. As we stood by the grave and Doris copied the inscription you can visualize the thrill, the satisfaction, of at least knowing where our John is at rest.

He had married a second wife, Hannah, and, although she had said she was too old and infirm to administer on John's estate, she had, the next year after his death, married John Ramsey, another North Carolinian. However, she is buried at the side of John Gullick, and John Ramsey is buried by the side of his first wife.

"All's well that ends well."

E. H. BREVOORT

ILLINOIS HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

Census of Madison County, Ill., 1818

	Males 21 up	Other whites	Servants
Andrew McCleur -----	1	5	
John Malcom McCleur -----	1	2	
John McCleur -----	1	8	
Sam'l McCleur -----	2	1	
Sam'l McCleur -----	1	-	
John Berry -----	1	2	
Beniah Gullick -----	1	1	
Elizabeth Jingles -----	-	6	1
William Watson -----	1	7	8
John Mitchel -----	-	6	Monroe Co., Ill.
Joseph A. Baird -----	-	5	Monroe Co., Ill.
John McClure -----	2	2	Monroe Co., Ill.
Wm Hadden -----	1	5	White Co., Ill.
Wm Ellidge -----	1	2	White Co., Ill.
John Ellidge -----	1	2	White Co., Ill.
Isaac Ellidge -----	3	6	White Co., Ill.
John Elliott -----	2	8	White Co., Ill.
John Curry -----	1	2	White Co., Ill.

Madison County, Ill., Census for 1820

	Males 21 up	Other whites	Free	Slaves
John H Spencer -----	3	6	1	2
John Gullet -----	1	1		
Ira Gullet -----	1	2		
Robert Craig -----	1	6		
John M Berry -----	1	2		

Page 178—Gullet—Federal Census gives Gullick as Gullet. Also Jingles as Jingles.

Administrators & Executors Index, Madison County, Illinois.

Estate	Admr.	Date	Box
John Gullick -----	John M. Berry-----	1832	7
Benniah Gullick -----	J. L. Harris -----	1851	43
William Gullick (will) -----	Francis Gullick -----	1926	765
Barbara Bady Gullick (will) -----	Andrew Bady -----	1938	980
Frances Gullick -----	Ben H. Harris -----	1940	1043
Sam Gulich -----	F. B. Sanders -----	1921	467
James Gingles -----	Elizabeth Gingles -----	1817 Je.	7
Samuel M. Gingles -----	Polly Gingles -----	1835	7
Amza M. Gingles -----	John Harris -----	1836	7
John M. Berry -----	Jas. E. Brady -----	1834	2
James E. Berry -----	James A. Ramsey -----	1846	25
John Berry -----	Rose Berry -----	1868	85
Amos Berry -----	Julia A. Berry -----	1875	88
Sarah (Ins.) -----	H. H. Helmkamp cons. -----	1903	257
John Sterling Berry -----	Clara Berry -----	1923	723
Jessie L. Berry -----	Daisy Berry -----	1927	778
Georgia L. Berry -----	Clarence L. Berry -----	1932	876
Lawrence M. Berry (will) -----	Dora M. Berry cons. -----	1933	886
Lawrence M. Berry -----	Dora M. Berry -----	1948	1292
Frank H. Berry (will) -----	Frederick F. Berry et al -----	1950	1330
Benjamin Spencer -----	Eleanor Spencer -----	1823	19
James Spencer -----	Sarah Spencer -----	1836	38
John Spencer -----	Laura Spencer -----	1911	316
Anthony J. Spencer -----	August P. Spencer -----	1917	441
Carwin H. Spencer -----	Will -----	1920	481

Centennial History of Madison Co., Ill., and Its People, 1812-1912. Ed. & Comp. by W. T. Norton—Alton 1912, Lewis Pub. Co.

v. 1 p. 525 Helvetia Twp. . . . From 1812 to 1817 it was part of Sugar Creek precinct, and upon the organization of Bond Co. made a part of old Silver Creek; from 1840 to 1876 it was called Highland Precinct, & . . . 1876 Helvetia.

It is claimed that the first settlers came from Ky. and No. Carolina in 1804 (some say 1808) . . . Other settlers who located in the east side before the foreign settlers began to come in the thirties, were: James Gingles or Jingles, James & Norris W. Ramsay, Robin Craig, B. Gullick . . . The earliest of these settlers lived on their land many years as squatters before they entered them.

p. 610—In 1818 Upper Alton was a village of log cabins . . . The first frame building was erected by Benjamin Spencer.

p. 146—Concerning the first temperance movement in Madison County Mr. Lippincot makes the following mention: “Benjamin Spencer of Upper Alton, a

mechanic and a man of unblemished character, was elected one of the county commissioners in 1822, but died soon after and an election was held early in 1823 to fill the vacancy.

p. 455—Ben D. Berry—Co. Treasurer 1861-64 inclus.

History of Madison County, Ill., pub. by W. R. Brink & Co. 1882.

p. 397 Town of Alton. In 1818 John Allen & Benj. Spencer filled the office of justice of the peace.

p. 426. Helvetia—The principal part of the settlement however was located in Clinton Co., only ½ mile south of the Madison Co. line . . . Mary Duncan, daughter of Joseph Duncan and ——— Cuddy, married James A. Berry . . . James Gingles took up SE Qr. Sec. 26-3-5. Nov. 14, 1816.

p. 427 B. Gullick settled the H. Crancourt farm in Sec. 26 and established a distillery there, which he operated for many years. He died on this farm; his family left Madison and went to Bond Co., where one of his sons is now sheriff. About 1825 the county was divided into school and road districts and road districts placed under supervisors. Sugar Creek—Beniah Gullick.

p. 581 City of Collinsville—John Berry, Atty. at law, born Huntingdon Co., Pa. Came to county in 1819. Mrs. Wm. Berry, proprietress Berry House, born Madison County, Ill., 1825.

<i>Deeds</i>		<i>Madison Co., Ill.</i>	
Grantee	from Grantor	Bk.	P.
Gingles, Sam'l M.-----	James Jones -----	7	146
Gingles, Sam'l M.-----	James Jones -----	7	308
Gingles, Sam'l M.-----	Oswald Ramsey -----	7	489
Gingles, Sam'l M.-----	Thomas Gilliland -----	8	396
Gingles, Amzi M.-----	Sam'l M. Gingles -----	8	414
Gingles, Elizabeth -----	Elijah Washburn -----	25	201
Goleke, Henry -----	Richard Jinkinson -----	43	295
Gullick, Benniah -----	Benj. D. Berry -----	44	453
Gingles, Nancy C.-----	Thomas B. Gingles -----	87	475
Gingles, Thomas B.-----	Nancy C. Gingles -----	87	476
Gullick, Ira & James Gullick----	Leander L. Ramsey -----	47	475
Gullick, Lafayette -----	Elizabeth Gullick et al -----	48	358
Gullick, Mary—Same to-----	Thorp -----	48	357
Gullick, Andrew J.-----	Elizabeth Gullick et al -----	48	356
Gullick, M De Lafayette -----	Thomas B. Gingles -----	48	646
Gullick, A. J.-----	Eugene Plaques et al -----	62	626
Gingles, Nancy C.-----	Wm. Honsong -----	65	492
Gingles, Nancy C.-----	Greenlee -----	95	265

<i>Deeds</i>			
Grantor	to Grantee	Bk.	P.
Spencer, John to Wm. M. Ramsey of Sugar Creek, Lot 454			
in Edwardsville, Jan. 14, 1820-----		W	198

Grantor to Grantee	Bk.	P.
Spencer, John to John Harris	6	479
Spencer, John to Warren Birdsall	7	211
Suggs, James to Joseph Madram	B	80
Gullick, Ira & wf Nancy to Sam'l Gingles	6	481
Gullick, Ira & wf. Nancy to Herbert Hobbs	6	493
Gingles, Sam'l to Amzi Gingles	8	414
Gullick, Ira to Elijah Washburn 1846	22	199
Gullick, Ira to Andrew Guntley Sec 26-3-5 of Madison & Clinton Cos. 1850	22	199
Gullick, Benniah to Adam Nagel 1851	39	594
Golicke, Henry K. to Jacob F. Mockerman 1852	40	403
Gingles, Thos. A. to Wm. Featherston 1854	44	477
Gingles, Thos. A. to Nancy A. Gingles	44	475
Gingles, Thos. A. to Robert Sutton	44	475
Gingles, Nancy C. to Thos. B. Gingles	44	476
Gullick, James to Wm. Featherston	44	478
Gingles, Thos. B. to Reuben Allen	40	600
Gingles, Thos. B. to Abner Paine	40	601
Gullick, Elizabeth, Andrew & Lafayette to Hannah & Henry B Thorp (Heirs of Beniah Gullick Rec. 8-29-1854)	47	304
Gingles, Thos. B. to Calvin See	47	328
Gullick, James wf Mary & Leander L. Ramsey wf Janie to Ira Gullick Sec. 33-3-5 40a	47	475
Gullick, Ira (alone) to Joseph Moffett Same land as above	47	477
Gullick, Ira to Joseph Moffett	47	482
Gullick, Elizabeth, Andrew J. & Thorps to Lafayette Gullick (Marquis de) 1855	48	358
Gullick, Andrew, M. Lafayette & Thorps to Mary Gullick dated Apr. 54 Rec. Mar. 55	48	357
Gullick, Elizabeth, M Lafayette & Thorps to Andrew J. (All for \$500 ea.)	48	356
Gingles, Thos. N. & Nancy Ann to M DeLafayette Gullick My 22, 1855	48	646
Gingles, Nancy C. to Abner Payne 1856	53	157
Gingles, Caroline to Wm. F. Hall 1857	54	159
Gingles, Caroline to Adam Nagel	54	637
Gullick, E. J. to Eugene Plaguet et al	64	315
Gullick, John by Com's'rs to Wm. Hognauer 1860	64	456
Gullick, A. J. & Thorpe to Ferdinand Lebeque	75	48
Gullick, Andrew J. to Ferdinand Lebeque	74	606
		& 7
Gingles, Thos. B. to Elbert S. Smith	74	612
Gullick, Andrew J. to Manuel Bruch 1864	76	427
Gullick, Andrew J. to Victor Dhubert	76	422

Grantor to Grantee	Bk.	P.
Gullick, Andrew J. to G. M. Richardson et al, trustee 1865-----	84	514
Gullick, Andrew J. & Thorp to Nippolyte Drancourt-----	85	129
Gullick, Benjamin to Joseph Strater -----	86	163
Gullick, Andrew J. to E. Plaque & M. Branch-----	98	588

Records from Greenville, Ill. Bond Co.

Deed John H Spencer, Fayette Co. Ill. for \$300 to
George Leidig Jr. & Josephine Leidig.

John H Spencer,
Mary Spencer, wife

Signed in presence of James W. Berry, Apr. 14, 1829
Clerk of the Circuit Court Filed Oct. 12, 1829
Oct. 12, 1827 Mtg.

John Spencer of Bond Co. Ill. to Sarah McCollum
Witness Robert & E Berry Fayette Co. Ill.
NW Qr Sec 27 T7R2 Satisfied Oct. 12, 1829

Bk B p. 125

David Prickett Judge of Probate
June the 30. 1832

Mr David Prickett Judge of probate of Madison County

I hear by certify that being old and infirm I am not capable of attending to
the bisness of my husbands Estate and therefore request that John M. Berry
become administrater of the estate of John Gullick late deaceats of Madison
County. Given under my hand and seal this Day and the date above mention
her

Hannah x Gullick
mark

James K. Good

(Reverse) Renunciation of widow Filed July 2d 1832

John M Berry being duly sworn deposeth & saith that John Gullick of said
County departed this life on or about the 15th day of April 1832; that he died
intestate to the best of deponents knowledge & belief.

John M Berry

Sworn to & subscribed before me this 2d day of July 1832.

(Reverse) Afft.

Filed July 2, 1832 D. Prickett Judge of Probate
D. Prickett Judge of Probate

These are the articles that the widdow kept

	\$	C
Dresser furniture -----	1	50
Pot Mettle and rake -----	3	
K hooks and shovel -----		75

one smoothing iron -----	50
table and Braed tray -----	25
three pails and one tub -----	1 00
three meal bags and box -----	75
Spining wheel -----	1 25
Six Chairs -----	1
three Books -----	1 38½
one axe and hoe -----	75
one pair of Chaines -----	1 50
three Cans -----	50
one Barrel -----	12½
16 pounds of bee wax -----	2
60 pounds Bacon -----	3 75

	\$20 00

This is a true inventory of the property that
the widdow has taken)
at the praise bill) August 2 Day 1832
John M Berry administrator

her
Hannah x Gullick
mark

(Reverse)
Mr. David Pricket Judge of Probates
Inventory of property
retained by widow Gullick
Filed Oct 1, 1832
D. Prickett Judge of Probate

Inventory of the Estate in part of John Gullick late deceast of Madison county
Ill. this twentieth day September — 1832
to eighty acres of land being the west half of the Northwest quarter of Section
twenty five in township three North of Rang 5 west of the lands in the district
of lands sold at Edwardsville pattented the thirty first day of October in the
year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty five.

Amount of property belonging to the Estate of John Gullick dec'd as sold
by John M. Berry administrator Augt 2 — 1832

Names of purchasers	Property	Amount	
		\$	Cents
Norris Ramsay x -----	1 tab two churns x -----	1	6 1-4
John Harris -----	weaving Reed & harness x -----		50
I. L. Moore x -----	Demijohn x -----		50
Adam Kile x -----	History U S. & Atlas x -----	1	25
Ira Gullick x -----	Geography x -----	1	50
Jas. K. Good x -----	Vocabulary x -----	1	50

<i>Name of Purchasers</i>	<i>Property</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Hezekiah Lessenber x	Sermons x			68 1-3
Hezekiah Lessenber x	English Reader x			25
Oswald Ramsey x	Wire sieve x			52
Benaiah Gullick	Pocket compass x			37 1-2
Hill Ramsay x	Small trunk x			31 1-4
Adam Kile x	half bushel x			43 3-4
widow	hand saw			25
Hill Ramsay	Drawing knife x			43 1-3
Hill Ramsay	Inch oger x			18 1-3
Ira Gullick x	Small oger x			37 1-2
Hill Ramsay	two files x			12 1-2
Ira Gullick x	rifle guns shot bag x	6		
John Berry	Spade			75
Benaiah Gullick x	Lot old Iron x			50
Jas. K. Good	Cooper adze x			87 1-2
Oswald Ramsay x	Iron wedge & Ax x			37 1-2
Jackson Amons x	Mattock			37 1-2
I. L. More	Sythe & hangings x	1		25
Oswald Ramsay	Sythe & hangings x			34 1-4
George Gray x	Shovel plow x			37 1-2
Adam Kile x	Bull tongue plow x			62 1-2
widow	Single tree & Clevis			12 1-2
Milton Gingles	Large plow x	2		
Oswald Ramsay x	Wheat Riddle x			26
Oswald Ramsay	three kans x			43 1-3
Norris Ramsay	two Barrels x			25
Niah Gullick x	pr hinges x			50
Lu Cuddy x	Sixty lbs bacon x 8 cents x	4		80
John McCalily	fifty seven lbs bacon x 8	4		56
Jackson Ammons x	forty six lbs bacon x 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	4		(?)
I. L. More x	forty seven lbs x 8	3		76
Jackson Amons	fifty five lbs x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4		67
Jackson Amons	fifty four lbs. x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4		59
I. L. More x	sixty four lbs x 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	5		92
I. L. More	Gourd lard 4			22
widow	Can & fat 2			27
widow	3 bee gums	3		
Oswald Ramsay x	1 bee gum x	1		12 1-2
Oswald Ramsay x	1 bee gum x	1		40
Thos Gilliland x	1 bee gum x	1		51
Robert Stephenson x	1 bee gum x	1		51
Ira Gullick x	1 bee gum x	1		25
Wm. McCalilly x	1 bee gum x	1		89
Oswald Ramsay x	1 bee gum x	1		78

Name of Purchasers	Property	Amount	
		\$	Cents
Wm. McCallily x -----	1 bee gum x -----	1	91 3-4
Wm. McCallily x -----	1 bee gum x -----	1	23
Niah Gullick x -----	1 Hogshead x -----	1	
John Gracy x -----	1 Hogshead x -----	1	
Adam Kile x -----	1 Hogshead x -----		81
George Ramsay -----	1 Hogshead x -----		82
John Berry -----	1 Hogshead -----		64
Adam Kile x -----	1 Hogshead x -----	1	6 1-4
Niah Gullick x -----	1 Hogshead x -----	1	12 1-2
widow -----	Hogshead & wheat -----	1	
Ira Gullick x -----	Hogshead x -----	1	37 1-2
George Ramsay -----	Hogshead x -----	1	
Niah Gullick x -----	2 Calf skins x -----		50
Niah Gullick x -----	Cow hide x -----		75
Niah Gullick -----	Still Cap & worm x -----	32	
Jas. K. Good -----	Small Barrel x -----		37 1-2
widow -----	Corn six bushels -----	1	
I. L. Moore -----	Corn by the Lump x 51 pr bushel -----	7	52
Jas Halstead x -----	1 Red Cow -----	10	
Jas Halstead x -----	1 Black Cow & Calf x -----	8	25
Wm. Booker x -----	White Cow & Calf x -----	10	18 3-4
Wm McCallily x -----	White Cow & Calf x -----	11	6-4
widow -----	White Cow -----	7	
widow -----	two yearlings -----	4	
Ira Gullick x -----	white Cow and Calf x -----	12	40
Jas McCallily x -----	Black Cow x -----	9	62 1-2
Isaac Furgason x -----	White Cow x -----	11	30
George Gray x -----	Red Cow Calf x -----	13	18 1-3
William Baker (?) x -----	Spotted Cow x -----	7	38 1-2
Ira Gullick -----	Speckled Cow x -----	6	56 1-4
I. L. More -----	two steers x -----	20	37 1-2
Thos Gains x -----	white Steere x -----	8	56 1-4
Hezakiah Lessenber -----	yearling heifer -----	2	75
Lewis Lessinber x -----	yearling heifer x -----	2	6 1-4
Lewis Lessenber x -----	white yearling x -----	2	81 1-4
widow -----	3 Hogs second choice -----	5	
Oswald Ramsay x -----	19 Hogs — third Choice x -----	35	50
Oswald Ramsay x -----	Hogs as they run x -----	6	
Oswald Ramsay x -----	2 Hogs first Choice x -----	4	50
I. L. More -----	1 Horn x -----	10	6 1-4
Milton Gingles x -----	Oats 25 dozen x 20 cents -----	5	
Milton Gingles x -----	oats 25 dozen 21 x -----	5	25
Milton Gingles x -----	oats 25 dozen 20 x -----	5	

one Note on Robert Stephenson for five Dollars twelve and half Cents Dated
August th1 Day 1831 Due in two Months after Date

one Note on John Marrifield for four Dollars & fifty cents Dated November 12th Day 1831 Very *Despered* only one Day after Date

an account on Osweld Ramsey for Six Dollars one on Thomas Gilliland for three Dollars and I received five Dollars in in monny

John M Berry administrator20th Day September 1832

(Reverse:

Jno. Gullicks Estate Filed Oct 1 1832 Inventory of land & debts to Mr David Pricket Judge of probate

Some plank that was got from Thomas Gilland and John M Berry to make Late

John Gullicks Coffin1\$ 50 CentsJanuary 6 Day 1833

Lebanon July 5th 1832

Rec of Mr Beniah Gullick three dollars and fifty cents it being the price of 7 yds of shrouding got by Willis Griffin for Mr. Gullicks father some time ago Nathan _____ ?

Marriages, Madison Co. Ill.

- Gullick, Ira to Nancy B. Gingles Bk. 6 p. 5 no date—1813
(This was No. 186, No. 185 dated 6-7-1819 No. 191 dated 6-10-1819)
Gullick, James to Mary Featherston Bk. 6 p. 82 8-3-1819
Gullick, Wm H to Francis Berthouse Bk. 7, p. 61
Spencer, Benjamin to Eleanor Woodburn B. 6 p. 5 8-3-19
Spencer, Jesse to Mary Holman B. 6 p. 20 7-10-1831
Spencer, Jesse to Livonia Calvin B. 6 p. 14 12-15-1825
Spencer, Samuel to Melinda P Post 6 p. 23 5-15-1832
Berry, Henry B to Louisa Farrell 6 p. 23 5-15-1832
Berry, David P. to Minerva Alexander b 6 p. 32 1-12-1836
Berry, David D. to Margaret Stockton b. 6 p. 34 Oct. 20, 1836
Berry, James E. G. to Margaret Duncan B 6 p. 61 6-13-1844
Berry, Rufus H to Mary Ann Allen Bk. 6, p. 72 6-15-1847
Berry, Richard to Martha Jane Everett 6-88 12-12-49
Berry, B. F. to Susan E. Emerson 6 p. 94 1-6-1851
Berry, David D. to Caroline Shoemake 6 p. 124 11-22-1854
Berry, John W. to Mary C. Riley B. 7 p. 55

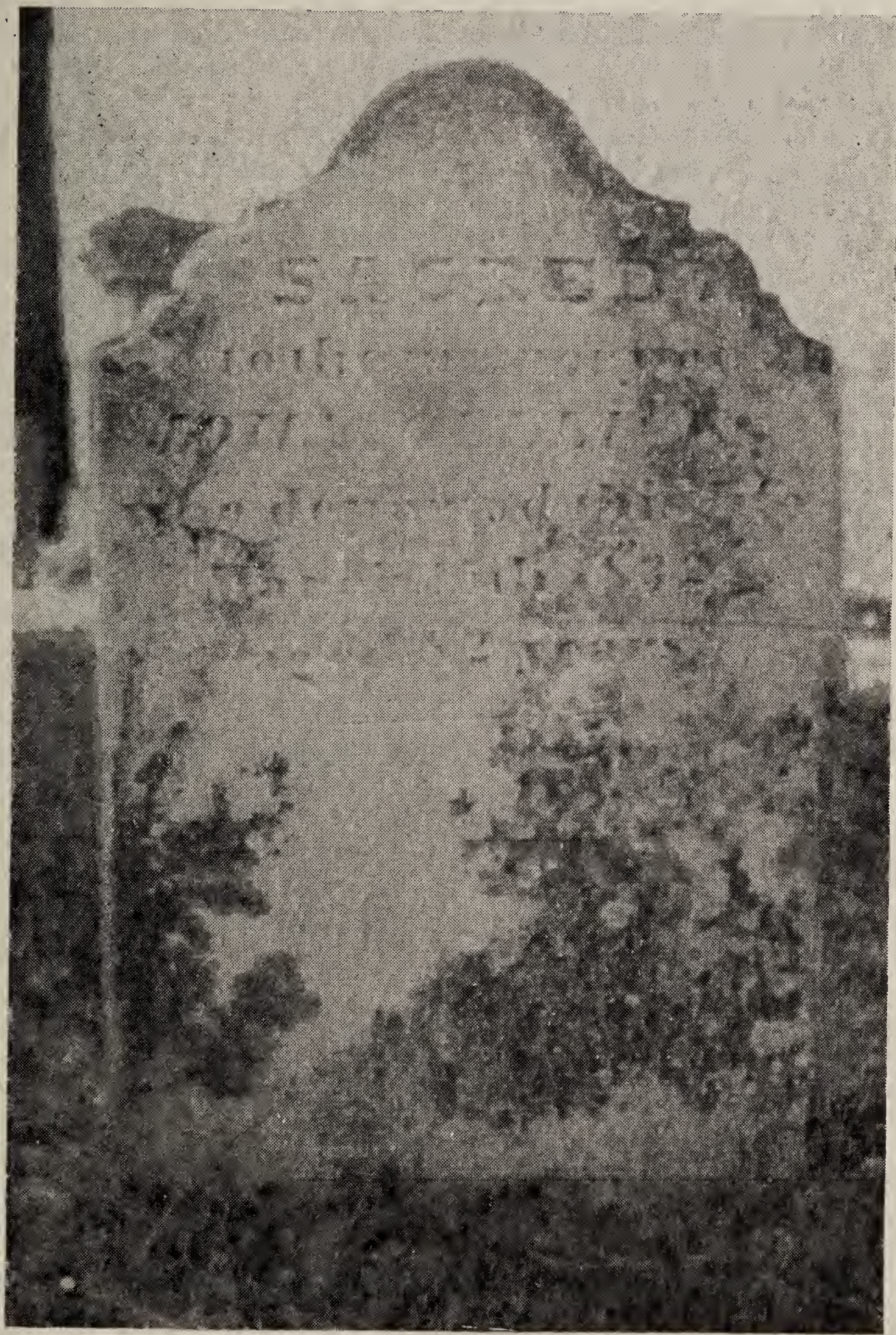
Female marriages in Madison Co. Ill.	Bk.	P.	
Gingles, Nancy B. to Ira Gullick -----	6	5	1813
Gullick, Hannah—John Ramsey -----	6	25	1833
Gates, Hannah Matilda—Nelson Scruggs -----	6	30	1835
Gracy, Eliza J.—William M. Ramsey -----	6	31	1835
Gullick, Nancy E.—Amos Laehman -----	6	59	1842
Gullick, Hannah M.—Henry B. Thorp -----	6	89	1850

Garrell, Mary Anne—Samuel McClure	6	120	1854
Garter, Caroline—James Berry	6	228	1869
Gulich, Julia—Lorez Aulman	8	97	1880
Spencer, Lavina—James Coil	6	21	1830
Spencer, Eleanor W.—David Smith	6	21	1830
Spencer, Mary—Jepe (Jesse) Milton	6	24	1832
Stocton, Margaret—David D. Berry	6	34	1836
Spencer, Priscilla—James Ward	6	66	1845
Berry, Nancy—Wm. Gordon	6	12	1822
Bolton, Ann—Noah A. Sugg	6	21	1831
Berry, Margaret—Patrick Murray	6	42	1839
Berry, Nancy J.—Hugh M. Duncan	6	50	1841
Brown, Sarah—Henry Craig	6	53	1841
Berry, Louisa F.—James M. Campbell	6	58	1843
Berry, Esther—John H. Kendall	6	165	1859
Berry, Ann B.—Thomas Utley	6	182	1862

State of Illinois

Madison County

Marble tombstone at the grave of John Gullick, Jr., in Madison County, Illinois



To find Gullick Cemetery you can go from Highland to St. Rose, turning the last turn before you get into St. Rose, to the right. About three miles on that road will take you to Sebastopol (only about two houses there) then the first turn off that road to the right takes you around a winding road, across a bridge in the river bottoms and then winding to the right, up a hill and there, about a mile and a half from Sebastopol, on top of the hill you see Gullick Cemetery. It is a well-kept cemetery with a woven wire fence around it—nice gates which open into a drive through nicely matched cedars. There is no church near. The cemetery is rather large and scattered. It seems sections have been taken by families; no doubt it was started on Gullick land by the Gullicks. There were three rows of Gullicks and some of the stones were broken and others not readable, some of the dates were under ground.

Farthest row inward in the cemetery:

"Sacred to the memory of John Gullick who departed this life March 15, 1832, aged 82 years."

To the right of this stone: "Hannah Gullick Ramsey." Remainder of inscription was underground. Her marriage is given to John Ramsey in 1833.

To the left of John Gullick's stone was one—no doubt a Gullick relative—the first name seemed to be Jane—a date Jul. 11, 1820.

In the next row (toward the fence) were these stones:

"Harriet Clemening Gullick departed this life Oct. 5, 1823."

"Benniah Gullick died Aug. 23, 1851. Aged about 58 years. A native of N. Carolina." This stone was broken and about half of it standing against a nearby tree.

"Elizabeth wife of Benniah Gullick Born Mar. 11, 1795 Died Feb. 21, 1857."

"Benj. Gullick C.O.E. 117 Ill. Inf."

"M. D. Lafayette Gullick. Died Sept. 1, 1854. Aged 21 yrs. 10 mo. 16 da."

"Mary Jane Casper. Daughter B. & Elizabeth Gullick. Died My. 18, 1855, aged 17 yrs. 10 mo."

In the row next to the fence were:

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas A. E. Gullick. Was born April 12, 1831, died Nov. 29, 183__"

(broken off)

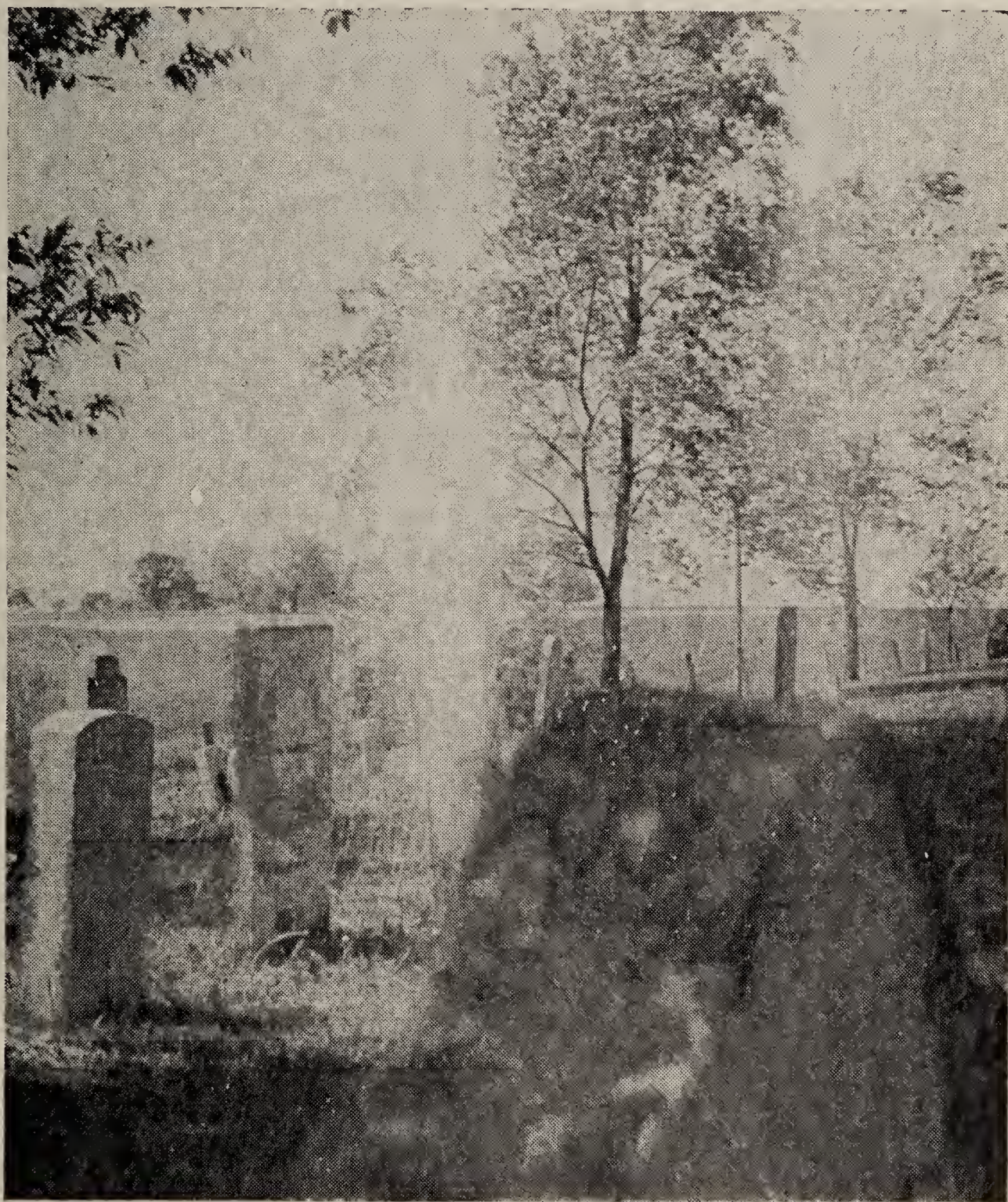
"Nancy B Gullick departed this life July 1, 184 (3) ?"

"Clarissa M. Gullick born 1834." The rest was underground.

"Benj. D. Gullick, born Mar. 14, 1841
died 1870 (?)

1339475

Ghost at headstone of John Gullick, Jr., in Madison County, Illinois



GULLICK BY COMR. TO WILLIAM HAGANEUR

This Indenture made the twenty sixth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, Witnesseth Whereas at a Circuit Court held at Edwardsville in and for the County of Madison state of Illinois at the May Term thereof A.D. 1860 in a suit therein pending for partition of certain real estate wherein Andrew J. Gullick, Henry B. Thorp and Hannah Thorp were petitioners and Benjamin Gullick, the unknown heirs of Jonathan *Gulick* deceased, the unknown heirs of Polly Spencer deceased, Hannah Mitchell the unknown heirs of Elizabeth Calwell deceased Benjamin D. Berry Peggy Craig Madison Craig James Ramsey James G. Gullick Martha Gullick Benjamin Gullick, and the unknown heirs of John Gullick deceased were defendants the commissioners appointed to make partition having duly reported that said real estate were so circumstanced that a *devision* thereof could not be made without manifest prejudice to the proprietors and the Court thereupon having ordered a sale of said real estate did appoint M. G. Dale Commissioner to sell the same and did order and direct that he sell the same at public sale to the highest and best bidder at the residence of Beniah Gullick $\frac{1}{4}$ mile West of premises to be sold on a credit of six and twelve months taking from the purchaser or purchasers bond with good security and mortgage of the premises to secure payment of the purchase money and that previous to such sale he give notice of the time terms and place thereof by advertising the same for four successive weeks in some newspaper published in said County of Madison. In pursuance of which order of Court the said M. G. Dale as such commissioner having first advertised the time terms and place of sale with a particular description of the premises for four consecutive weeks in the Weekly Madison Press a newspaper published in said County did on the Twenty sixth day of July A.D. 1860 at the hour of 1 o'clock P.M. offer at public sale at the place derected the lands so ordered to be sold on the terms aforesaid conformably to said order of Court and said advertisements and did then and there strike off and sell unto William *Hagnauer* of Madison County Illinois the following tract lot or piece of ground lying and being in the County of Madison and state of Illinois and being the same tract of land so ordered to be sold viz The West half of the North West quarter of section Number twenty five in Township three North of Range Five West of the third principal Meredian, containing Eighty acres more or less, At and for the sum of Eight hundred and eighty dollars he having been the highest bidder and that the highest price bid for the same And the said William Hagnauer having complied with the terms of sale by giving bond with approved security and mortgage of the said premises hereby conveyed as required by said order of Court. In consideration Thereof And by virtue and in pursuance of said order of Court the said M. G. Dale as such Commissioner does hereby sell release and convey unto said William Hagnauer and to his heirs and assigns the above Tract or lot of land and all the right title and interest of said partys petitioners and defendants in and to the same To have and to hold the same with the appurtenances to him the said William Hagnauer his heirs and assigns forever as fully and absolutely as he the said

commissioner ought or could convey the same by virtue of the order and authority of Court aforesaid or otherwise. Witness my hand and seal.

M. G. Dale, (seal)
Commissioner

State of Illinois,
Madison County, ss

Be it remembered that on this 27th day of July A.D. 1860 before me John A. Prickett Clerk of the County Court in and for said County came M. G. Dale, personally known to me to be the real person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing deed as having executed the same and acknowledged that he signed sealed and delivered said deed as such commissioner freely and voluntarily for the uses and purposes therein mentioned. Given under my hand and (L S) official seal at Edwardsville in the County of Madison and state of Illinois this 27th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

John A. Prickett, Clerk
Recorded August 13th, 1860

RECORDER'S CERTIFICATE

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF MADISON) SS

I, HARRY T. HARTMAN, the duly elected RECORDER OF DEEDS in and for the County and State aforesaid do hereby certify that the foregoing copy of a certain Deed is a true and correct photo copy of said Deed from Gullick by Comr. to Wm. Hagnauer including the certificate of acknowledgment bearing date the 27 day of July A.D. 1860, as the same appears in Book 64 Page 456, recorded on the 13th day of August A.D. 1860.

Given under my hand and Official Seal of the RECORDER OF DEEDS at Edwardsville, Illinois this 23rd day of Jan. A.D. 1952.

HARRY T. HARTMAN
RECORDER OF DEEDS
IN AND FOR MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS
By Mary L. Heedke
Deputy

Dorris Wheeler at the tombstone of John Gullick, Jr., her great-grandfather



On the 5th day of May, 1952, Mrs. Glenn Wheeler and I drove to St. Louis. We were accompanied by Glenn Wheeler's sister, Mrs. Marie Bowles, who was leaving by plane for her home in Los Angeles. Leaving the airport, we bypassed St. Louis and drove to Highland, Illinois. There, at his office, we talked to Mr. Charles A. Rogier, who kindly offered to lead the way to the Gullick Cemetery, which is located on the old John Gullick farm.

Mr. Rogier, as a Trustee of the Cemetery, is in possession of the deed to the Cemetery. This deed was made by Andrew J. Gullick, one of the heirs, (a grandson) of John Gullick.

Arriving at the cemetery, we met Mr. I. H. Wafflard and Mr. Donald Malan, who were inspecting and putting the finishing touches on the grounds for the coming *month-long* Centennial which is to be held in June at Highland and vicinity, and quoting from a recent letter from Ruby Gullick DeMoulin (Mrs. Eric), she says: "My father was Ernest Mason Gullick; my grandfather, Andrew Jackson Gullick — (The sheriff of Bond County) (son of Benniah Gullick) was born in 1827, died in 1896.

Andrew married Eliza Dugger, born 1842, died 1913. Both buried in Montrose Cemetery, Greenville, Illinois. Lived first south of town on the old home farm—later Greenville.

I remember my father telling me that grandfather (Andrew Jackson Gullick) took the first load of lumber to Highland, Illinois, for the first building in that town.

There was a large family, thirteen, I think, but several died young, and I do not know their names. The ones buried in Greenville are *Harry, Le Roy, Seward, Walter* (who married Mabel Clark). Have one son *Earl* (married), *Rudie, Nellie* and my father, *Ernest Mason Gullick* (born Dec. 10, 1865, died August 4, 1944.)

My mother was Kate Bradsby, of Lebanon, Illinois. They were married there Sept. 4, 1889. Pearl is the only one of the family still living. She married Charles Walker. They have descendants.

"Eric and I were married in 1911. His people were French and came up the Mississippi River and settled at Sebastopol—now Highland."

Signed:

RUBY GULLICK DE MOULIN
215 East Bonita Avenue
San Dimas, California.

While at the Gullick Cemetery, Mr. Rogier pointed out the location of the Pioneer John Gullick Homestead, about one-fourth of a mile from the cemetery, in plain view, a choice location on the farm—the pioneer house long gone and replaced by another.

We used our favorite reproducer, flour or cornstarch, (the formula given to us by our friend Kate Smith, of Charlotte, North Carolina) on tombstones *hard to read*, filling the lettering with the flour, then dusting off the surplus. Thus, we easily read the inscription of Jane Gullick Berry, who is buried by the side of her father, John Gullick.

“In Memory of Jane Berry,
who departed this life July 20, 1820
Aged 28 years.”

We also dug away the dirt, disclosing the lost inscription of the 2nd wife of John Gullick. It reads as follows:

Hannah Gullick Ramsey
Died May 22, 1837,
Aged 73 years.

This indicates she was born in 1763.

We also copied the inscription of John Ramsey, whom she married as the widow of John Gullick. It follows:

John Ramsey, a native of North Carolina,
Died March 17, 1840
Aged 76 years, 8 mo. 11 das.

Jas. A. Ramsey, born in Lincoln Co., N. C.
Sept. 17, 1795. died June 8, 1866, in the 71 year of his age.
“The righteous shall be in everlasting memory.”

*Old Part of Pioneer John Gullick Cemetery in Madison County, Illinois
Eliza Haddon Breevort in the right foreground*



Leaving the cemetery, we drove to Carlyle, the county seat of Clinton Co., Ill. That very day Carlyle had begun *Fast Time*, and we were only allowed a few minutes in the court house.

We hastily scrambled through some files and found that Ira Gullick died on the 29th day of August, 1854, and that his heirs were *James Gullick*, *Martha Gullick*, *Jane Ramsey* and *Leander Ramsey* (her husband), *Benjamin Gullick*, *Peggy Craig* and *James M. Craig* (her husband).

We also copied the following notes on sales of land from Ira Gullick to others, and found that at the time of his death he owned ten acres of land, which no doubt included his home. It seems his home was near Trenton.

Deeds—Carlyle, Ill., Clinton County Court House

Entry Bk A p. 460 Deed Bk H p. 406—Ira Gullick & wife Nancy B. to J. Ford. E. or S½ of N. E. ¼ Sec. 10 T 2 R 5, 8 acres \$80.00. Dated 12-14-1839. Recorded 1-27-1851.

Same. p. 460 Deed Bk H p. 407—same as above. 10 acres. Dated 7-12-1846. Recorded 1-27-1851.

Entry Bk A p. 470 Deed Bk H p. 459 Ira Gullick & wife Catherine to R. Rutherford. Sec. 10 T 2 R 5 — 20 acres. Dated Oct. 27, 1849. Rec. Apr. 28, 1851.

Entry Bk B p. 3 Deed Bk Y p. 80 Ira Gullick to L. R. Fisher. Sec. 10 T 2 R 5—15¼ A. Dated Oct. 12, 1853. Rec. Oct. 18, 1853.

Entry Bk B p. 113 Deed Bk L p. 293. I. Gullick to S. T. Hull. Dated Jul. 12, 1856. Rec. Aug. 4, 1856. Sec. 10 T 2 R 5—35 Acres.

Entry Bk B p. 153 Deed Bk M p. 152. I. Gullick to T. S. Ramsay. Dated Mar. 26, 1853. Rec. Je. 8, 1857. Sec. 8 T 2 R 5—40 Acres.

Entry Bk. D p. 5. Benjamin Gullick to Joseph Strater.

Entry Bk F p. 19. Jas. G. Gullick to Henry Peters.

Entry Bk A p. 290. Deed Bk G p. 96. J. W. Berry to State Bank. Dated Aug. 2, 1844. Rec. Nov. 8, 1844.
Sec. 26 T 2 R 2—160 A.
Sec. 18 T 2 R 1—129 A.

Clinton County, Illinois

Benj. D. Gullick, son of Ira Gullick, died in 1870, in Clinton County, Ill. Left estate of \$3079.68. Left a will. Had 75 acres of land. Lived near Trenton. A little family graveyard in that vicinity. Gullicks are buried there. Probably Ira Gullick and others.

There were also settlements of estates of other heirs of Ira Gullick in Carlyle Court House. Martha Gullick and perhaps James. Had no time to examine.
E. H. B.

U. S. Census Sept. 3, 1850. HARDIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS; No. 324-324

William W. Gullich, age 39, male, farmer, real estate valued at \$200, born Tenn.

Margaret Gullich, 39, female, born Tenn.

Jacob Gullich, 17, male, born Ill., farmer.

Waterman Gullich, 14, male, born Ill.

Elizabeth Gullich, 13, female, born Ill.

Ahab Gullich, 11, male, born Ill.

Martha I. or J. Gullich, 5, female, born Ill.

Mary Gullich, 20, female, born Ill.

NOTE: Have not placed the above family.—E.H.B.

U. S. Census, 1850, 20 August. CLINTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS. No. 21-21.

Ira Gullick, 53, male, farmer, real estate value \$1200, born N. C.

Nancy Gullick, 22, female, born Ill.

Martha Gullick, 12, female, born Ill.

Benjamin Gullick, 9, male, born Ill.

Mary Gullick, 21, born Tenn.

Geo. Stephens, 25, Blacksmith, born England.

NOTE: Ira Gullick was a son of John Gullick of North Carolina and Madison County, Illinois.

From N. C. State Dept. of Archives and History.

Tyron and Lincoln County Marriage Bonds.

Jane Gullick and James Berry married—1812.

They migrated, with others of their family, to Madison County, Illinois, between 1815 and 1820. Jane Berry is buried by her father, John Gullick, in the Gullick Cemetery, in Helvetia Township, Madison County, Illinois. See inscription on her tombstone.

Was William G. Berry their son? He who died in Lincoln County, N. C.—see his will, dated July 3, 1834, in which he makes bequests to his two brothers, viz: Robert and Edwin, and appoints Edwin as Executor of his will. Will witnessed by Eliza M. Berry.

We find Robert and Edwin Berry in Fayette County, Illinois, where they witnessed a deed for John Spencer, Oct. 12, 1827. Also we find Benjamin Davidson Berry and Rufus H. Berry (evidently sons of Jane and

James Berry) giving Power of Attorney to Benjamin Davidson Gullick of Buncombe County, N. C., to collect money due them from William Wilson, executor of William Berry's estate. This was in 1841, and in 1842, they sent their receipt from Madison County, Illinois, to Benjamin D. Gullick for the full amount (\$240.00).

Jane Gullick Berry and James Berry may have had daughters. See marriage licenses of Madison County, Illinois.

Signed: E.H.B.

The following persons, together with their D.A.R. national numbers, and the names of the ancestors on whose record of services in the American Revolution these persons were granted membership, are as follows:

Eliza Haddon Brevoort -----	Original No. 369747
Doris McClure Wheeler -----	No. 369748
(Ancestor, John Haddon of Virginia and Indiana)	

Helen Hinkle Smith -----	Original No. 338636
(Ancestor, John Berry, of North Carolina)	

Cecilia Ray Berry -----	Original No. 392127
(Ancestor, John Baird, of North Carolina)	

Eliza H. Brevoort)	
Doris M. Wheeler)	Supplementals
(Ancestor, John Gullick, Jr., of North Carolina and Madison County, Illinois)	

Susan Curry Biel -----	Original No. 398636
(Ancestor, John Curry, of Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana)	

Gladys K. McClure -----	Original No. 400155
(Ancestor, John McClure, of Boutetourt Co., Virginia)	

Glen Moore Milam -----	Original No. 406138
(Ancestor, William Adams, of Virginia and Kentucky)	

June Grim -----	Original No. 402953
(Ancestor, John Gullick, Jr., of North Carolina and Madison County, Illinois)	

Edna Long, Supplemental -----	D.A.R. No. No. 364495
-------------------------------	--------------------------

Doris Boud Wheeler and Eliza Haddon Brevoort are also lineal descendants of the above named ancestors.

With the happy ending to our search for our ancestor, Jola Gullick, Jr., and members of his family, we feel that we have been amply rewarded for our efforts, and that all of the Gullick Clan — wherever they may be, will rejoice with us.

Finis

